

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 4.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1837.

NUMBER 27.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY G. W. MILLETT.

TERMS—One dollar and fifty cents in advance. One dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of the month. Two dollars at the end of the year. No paper continued till all dues are paid, but at the option of the Publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS—Inserted on the usual terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for it. Communications, and letters on business must be addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

From the Baltimore Monument.

MISS BEFORE TEENS.

By G. W. Millett, Author of "The Frolic."

Mamma will you please to spread
A little sugar on my head,
And mamma's dearest if you please,
To cut me a little bit of cheese,
Just a very little bit;
Sweet bread will not so nice with it.
I'm grown too large now to be carried
To-morrow, ma, may't I be married.

"Come Helen," said Mrs. Henderson to her daughter, aged eleven, "put up your beads and trinkets and prepare for bed, it's almost eight o'clock."

"Indeed ma, I cannot afford to do any such thing as to go to bed so soon," replied the young lady—"I'm entirely too old to be talked to in such childish language and besides, Mr. Kingston is to be here at half past eight, there's his card in the rack now."

Mrs. Henderson was dumb in astonishment for a few minutes after her womanish daughter had done speaking, and prompted by curiosity, she examined the card rack and sure enough the "compliments of Mr. Kingston," were there in old English letters on a beautiful embossed card. Mr. George Kingston had just turned into his thirteenth year, he wore a stock and flourished a silver-headed cane. Mrs. Henderson amused herself a short time with the little emblem of the children's precocity, when replacing it in the rack and seating herself near Miss Helen, she resumed the conversation by saying—"and so George Kingston is to be here at half past eight, is he?"

"Yes ma, when he sent his card up this morning, the message accompanying it was that he would be here at that hour."

"And for what purpose?"

"Why ma, to talk about every thing, like other people do."

"What sort of every thing?"

"Why the Balls, and the Theatre, Hanning-tan's Dramas, and the Ravens, and—"

"Poh child hush, and hustle off to bed—you're a pretty mix to talk of entertaining a beau with balls and nonsense, come off with you!"

"Mim ma, what do you mean by that? Do you remember that I've been to Boarding school?"

"Yes child, I remember that you've been to dancing school, and there's where you met with Mr. George Kingston, I suppose?"

"Yes ma, you know there's always a few moments leisure between the sets, and then the ladies and gentlemen promenade, and talk about the weather, 'id a thousand pretty things."

"And what sort of pretty things do you and George Kingston talk about?"

"George Kingston! Ma us Mr. Kingston, he's as much right to be called Mr. as any body. He rattaned Henry Courthbert for slighting me in the waltz and I don't like to hear him spoken of disrespectfully."

"Hi, my righty Miss Henderson! and so I suppose we may expect a courtship soon?"

"Courtship indeed! we are not so foolish as to waste time in courtship, I can tell you madam, and if you must know it, we have been engaged these two months."

"This was a secret worth knowing, and Mrs. Henderson, as soon as she received the information, prompted by curiosity, determined to wait until the arrival of Mr. George Kingston, to see how these youthful lovers would demean themselves in her presence. In due time the little hero was announced, and after a few hand-some flourishes of his silver topped cane he seated himself, and began to play the man."

"How did you like the manner in which Miss Fustian behaved, the other evening, Miss Helen?" asked the infant wooer.

"At the ball—O h r i d e, she's the most ill behaved young lady in the world, and she's to be married in four weeks, did you know it Mr. Kingston?"

"I heard it in the Theatre last night—You should have been there Miss Helen—the play was excellent and Miss St. Eustace fainted. You cannot conceive how interesting she looked."

"Fainted! O my gracious! What made her faint, Mr. Kingston?"

"She was so affected at Virginia's being stabbed by her father, Miss Helen."

"Well, I don't wonder at it, any thing at the Theatre looks so natural, and she's a chicken-hearted creature. Did you ever see one so frightened as she was at the Diorama?"

"She was very much frightened Miss Helen and tore some of the buttons of Mr. Wise's coat, clenching to him for support. She's to be married to Mr. Wise in the Spring."

"To be married in the Spring, and so young, Mr. Kingston. Why ma say I shant these four years."

"She's a fortune they say Miss Helen and Henry Howell's mother says he must strike while the iron's hot."

"The young lady was courted years ago, Mr. Kingston her first lover died—she's been melancholy ever since, and some say she's in a decline, I wonder if its true?"

"I don't know indeed—but the Ravens, the Ravens, Miss Helen, they're going away next week and we must see them before they leave us—when can you go?"

"I can't tell exactly, Mr. Kingston, may be Monday night. I'll ask ma and may be she'll go with us—it will be so fine to have ma with us. Will you go ma?"

"What are you talking about, child?" asked the mother, lifting her eyes from a book, she was pretending to read, though in truth, she had been a listener to all that had been said, and a trial it was to her to preserve her gravity, during the very animated and interesting discussion.

"Why," said Mr. George Kingston, "I have invited Miss Helen to go and see the Ravens again, and she requests that you will accompany us madam—will you be so kind?"

"O yes ma do, it will be so fine, you on one side of Mr. Kingston and I the other. I guess Miss Fustian and Miss St. Eustace would feel very flat to see us, both their mothers forbid their beaus from coming to the house any more, and they're obliged to meet away from home—do ma go with us will you?"

Mrs. Henderson had been exceedingly amused at their friendly chat, and she could scarcely suppress a smile when she remembered that they "had been engaged these two months," truly thought she they will make a lovely couple, he thirteen she eleven, and they conversing with as much interest and freedom as if they both were twenty; she laid her book aside for a moment and soberly exclaimed—"Well I wonder what this world is coming to?"

The little lovers, were completely thrown off the track of their tale a tale, for it was evident that the surprise of Helen's mother had arisen from their conversation and her movement had too much meaning in it for them to be mistaken. Miss Helen looked at her mother with a fearful frown, and Mr. George Kingston shrugged up his shoulders, and looked towards his hat.

Discretion on his part was doubtless the better part of valor—

For he that loves and runs away
May live to love another day.

And after he had flourished his silver mounted cane, and pulled his watch out of his pocket, and adjusted his stock and collar, he arose to take his departure.

Miss Helen, after saying he need not be in a hurry—it was not late, and so on, seized upon the only light in the room, to illuminate the dark hall which Mr. George Kingston was necessarily obliged to pass through to reach the door, and away they walked leaving Mrs. Henderson in a total darkness, where she waited until she was tired, for the return of Miss Helen with the light, and then followed to the door to ascertain what the loving couple were about, and they being so thoroughly absorbed in the ecstasy of affection, did not discover that she was looking at them, until she had seen Mr. Kingston kiss Miss Helen several times, his arms were about her neck and she was reclining very affectionately upon his shoulders when the eyes of the young swain chanced to raise upwards and encountered the gaze of the astonished mother. It is needless to say that Mr. George Kingston scampered off at a pretty considerable gait, and Miss Helen returned mortified to the sitting room, where her mother, having reached before her was waiting with a fine pair of 'cat o' nine tails,' which she put into operation, to the no little discomfiture of the young lady's arrangements. The poor child thought it hard that she should be so treated for being in love, and as to the kisses—why she imagined they were perfectly in place. The mother thought otherwise, and from that time forth, Miss Helen was forced to retire to bed at eight o'clock.

SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,
Of Missouri, in Senate, Thursday, January 12, 1837,—on the Expunging Resolution.

The resolution and preamble having been read, Mr. BENTON rose and said:

Mr. President: It is now near three years since the resolve was adopted by the Senate, which it is my present motion to expunge from the Journal. At the moment this resolve was adopted, I gave notice of my intention to move to expunge it; and then expressed my confident belief that the motion would eventually prevail. That expression of confidence was not an ebullition of vanity, or a presumptuous calculation, intended to accelerate the event it affected to foretell. It was not a vain boast, or an idle assumption, but was the result of a deep conviction of the justice done President Jackson, and a thorough reliance upon the justice of the American people. I felt that the President had been wronged; and my heart told me that this wrong would be redressed. The event proves that I was not mistaken. The question of expunging this resolution has been carried to the people, and their decision has been both made and manifested, and communicated to us in a great variety of ways. A great number of States have expressly instructed their Senators to vote for this expurgation. A very great majority of the States

have elected Senators and Representatives to Congress, upon the express ground of favoring this expurgation. The Bank of the United States, which took the initiative in the accusation against the President, and furnished the material, and worked the machinery which was used against him, and which was then so powerful on this floor, has become more and more odious to the public mind, and musters now but a slender phalanx of friends in the two Houses of Congress. The late Presidential election furnishes additional evidence of public sentiment. The candidate who was the friend of General Jackson, the supporter of his administration, and the avowed advocate for the expurgation, has received a large majority of the suffrages of the whole Union, and that after an express declaration of his sentiments on this precise point. The evidence of the public will, exhibited in all these forms, is too manifest to be mistaken, too explicit to require illustration, and too imperative to be disregarded. Omitting details and specific enumeration of proofs, I refer to our own files for the instructions to expunge,—to the complexion of the two Houses for the temper of the people,—to the denationalized condition of the Bank of the United States for the fate of the imperious accuser,—and to the issue of the Presidential election for the answer of the Union. All these are pregnant proofs of the public will, and the last preeminently so; because, both the question of the expurgation, and the form of the process, was directly put in issue upon it. A representative of the people from the State of Kentucky formally interrogated a prominent candidate for the Presidency on these points, and required from him a public answer for the information of the public mind. The answer was given, and published, and read by all the voters before the election; and I deem it right to refer to that answer in this place, not only as evidence of the points put in issue, but also for the purpose of doing more ample justice to President Jackson by incorporating into the legislative history of this case, the high and honorable testimony in his favor of the eminent citizen who has just been exalted to the lofty honors of the American Presidency:

"Your last question seeks to know 'my' opinion as to the constitutional power of the Senate or House of Representatives to expunge or obliterate from the journals the proceedings of a previous session."

You will, I am sure, be satisfied upon further consideration, that there are but few questions of a political character less connected with the duties of the office of President of the United States, or that might not with equal propriety be put by an elector to a candidate for that station, than this. With the journals of neither house of Congress can he properly have any thing to do. But as your question has doubtless been induced by the pendency of Col. Benton's Resolutions, or to expunge from the journals of the Senate certain other resolutions touching the official conduct of President Jackson, I prefer to say, that I regard the passage of Col. Benton's Preamble and Resolutions to be an act of justice to a faithful and greatly injured public servant, not only constitutional in itself, but imperiously demanded by a proper respect for the well known will of the people."

I do not propose, sir, to draw violent, unwarranted, or strained inferences. I do not assume to say that the question of this expurgation was a leading, or a controlling point; in the issue of this election. I do not assume to say, or insinuate, that every individual, and every voter, delivered his suffrage with reference to this question. Doubtless there were many exceptions. Still, the triumphant election of the candidate who had expressed himself in the terms just quoted, and who was, besides, the personal and political friend of President Jackson, and the avowed approver of his administration, must be admitted to a place among the proofs in this case, and ranked among the high concurring evidences of the public sentiment in favor of the motion which I make."

Assuming, then, that we have ascertained the will of the people on this great question, the inquiry presents itself, how far the expression of that will ought to be conclusive of our action here? I hold that it ought to be binding and obligatory upon us; and that, not only upon the principles of representative Government, which requires obedience to the known will of the people, but also in conformity to the principles upon which the proceeding against President Jackson was conducted when the sentence against him was adopted. Then every thing was done with special reference to the will of the people! Their impulse was assumed to be the sole motion, and to them the ultimate verdict was expressly referred. The whole machinery of alarm and pressure—every engine of political and moneyed power—was put in motion, and worked for many months, to excite the people against the President, and to stir up meetings, memorials, petitions, travelling committees, and distress deputations against him; and each symptom of popular discontent was hailed as an evidence of public will, and quoted here as proof that the people demanded the condemnation of the President. Not only legislative assemblies and memorials from large assemblies, were then produced here as evidence of public opinion,

but the petitions of boys under age, the remonstrances of a few signers, and the results of the most inconsiderable elections, were ostentatiously paraded and magnified as the evidence of the sovereign will of our constituents. Thus, sir, the public voice was every thing while that voice, partially obtained through political and pecuniary machinations, was adverse to the President. Then the popular will was the shrine at which all worshipped. Now, when the will is regularly, soberly, repeatedly, and almost universally expressed through the ballot boxes, at the various elections, and turns out to be in favor of the President, certainly no one can disregard it, nor otherwise look at it than as the solemn verdict of the competent and ultimate tribunal upon an issue fairly made up, fully argued, and duly submitted for decision. As such verdict, I receive it. As the deliberate verdict of the sovereign people, I bow to it. I am content. I do not mean to re-open the case, nor to recommence the argument, I leave that work to others, if any others choose to perform it. For myself, I am content; and, dispensing with further argument, I shall call for judgment, and ask to have execution done, upon that unhappy journal, which the verdict of millions of freemen finds guilty of bearing on its face an untrue, illegal, and unconstitutional sentence of condemnation against the approved President of the Republic."

But while declining to re-open the argument of this question, and refusing to tread over again the ground already traversed, there is another and a different task to perform; one which the approaching termination of President Jackson's administration makes peculiarly proper at this time, and which it is my privilege, and perhaps my duty, to execute, as being the suitable conclusion to the arduous contest in which we have been so long engaged; I allude to the general tenor of his administration, and to its effect, for good or for evil, upon the condition of his country. This is the proper time for such a view to be taken. The political existence of this great man now draws to a close. In little more than forty days he ceases to be a public character. In a few brief weeks he ceases to be an object of political hope to any, and should cease to be an object of political hate, or envy, to all. Whatever of motive the servile and time-serving might have found in his exalted station, for raising the praise of adulation, and burning the incense of prayer before him, that motive can no longer exist. The dispenser of the patronage of an empire—the chief of this great Confederacy of States—is soon to be a private individual, stripped of all power to reward, or to punish. His own thoughts, as he has shown us in the concluding paragraph of that message which is to be the last of his kind that we shall ever receive from him, are directed to that beloved retirement from which he was drawn by the voice of millions of freemen, and to which he now looks for that interval of repose which age and infirmities require. Under those circumstances, he ceases to be a subject for the ebullition of the passions, and passes into a character for the contemplation of history. Historically then shall I view him; and limiting this view to his civil administration, I demand where is there a chief magistrate of whom so much evil has been predicted, and from whom so much good has come? Never has any man entered upon the chief magistracy of a country under such appalling predictions of ruin and woe! Never has any one been so pursued with direful prognostications! Never has any one been so beset on all sides by a powerful combination of political and moneyed confederates! Never has any one in any country where the administration of justice has risen above the knife or the bow-string, been so lawlessly, and shamelessly, tried and condemned by rivals and enemies, without hearing, without defence, without the forms of law or justice! History has been ransacked to find examples of tyrants sufficiently odious to illustrate him by comparison. Language has been tortured to find epithets sufficiently strong to paint him in description. Imagination has been exhausted in her efforts to deck him with revolting and inhuman attributes. Tyrant, despot, usurper; destroyer of the liberties of his country; rash, ignorant, imbecile; endangering the public peace with all foreign nations; destroying domestic prosperity at home; ruining all industry, all commerce, all manufactures; annihilating confidence between man and man; delivering up the streets of populous cities to grass and weeds, and the wharves of commercial towns to the incumbrance of decaying vessels, depriving labor of all reward; depriving industry of all employment; destroying the currency; plunging an innocent and happy people from the summit of felicity to the depths of misery, want, and despair. Such is the faint outline, followed up by actual condemnation, of the appalling denunciations daily uttered against this one MAN, from the moment he became an object of political compulsion, down to the concluding moment of his political existence."

The sacred voice of inspiration has told us that there is a time for all things. There certainly has been a time for every evil that human nature admits of to be perpetrated of President Jackson's administration; equally certain the time has now come for all rational and well-disposed people to compare the predictions with

the facts, and to ask themselves if these calamitous prognostications have been verified by events? Have we peace, or war, with foreign nations? Certainly, we have peace! peace with all the world! peace with all its benighted, and felicitous, and beneficent influences! Are we respected, or despised abroad? Certainly the American name never was more honored throughout the four quarters of the globe, than in this very moment. Do we hear of indignity or outrage in any quarter? of merchants robbed in foreign ports? of vessels searched on the high seas? of American citizens impressed into foreign service? of the national flag insulted anywhere? On the contrary, we see former wrongs repaired; no new ones inflicted. France pays twenty-five millions of francs for spoils committed thirty years ago; Naples pays two millions one hundred thousand ducats for wrongs of the same date; Denmark pays six hundred and fifty thousand rixdollars for wrongs done a quarter of a century ago; Spain engages to pay twelve millions of reals vellon for injuries of fifteen years date; and Portugal, the last in the list of former aggressors admits her liability and only waits the adjustment of details to close her account by adequate indemnity. So far from war, insult, contempt, and spoliation from abroad; this denunciated administration has been the season of peace and good will, and the auspicious era of universal reparation. So far from suffering injury at the hands of foreign powers, our merchants have received indemnities for all former injuries. It has been the day of accounting, of settlement, and of retribution. The long list of arrears, extending through four successive previous administrations, has been closed and settled up. The wrongs done to commerce for thirty years back, and under so many different Presidents, and indemnities withheld from all, have been repaired and paid over under the beneficent and glorious administration of President Jackson. But one single instance of outrage has occurred, and that at the extremities of the world, and by a piratical horde, amenable to no law but the law of force. The Malays of Sumatra committed a robbery and massacre upon an American vessel. Wretches! they did not then know that JACKSON was President of the United States! and that no distance, no time, no idle ceremonial of treating with robbers and assassins, was to hold back the arm of justice. Commodore Downes went out. His cannon and his bayonets struck the outlaws in their den. They paid in terror and in blood for the outrage which was committed; and the great lesson was taught to these distant pirates—to our antipodes themselves—that not even the diameter of this globe could protect them! and that the name of American citizen, like that of Roman citizen in the great days of the Republic and of the empire, was to be the inviolable passport of all that wore it throughout the whole extent of the habitable world."

At home the most gratifying picture presents itself to the view:—The public debt paid off; taxes reduced one half; the completion of the public defences systematically commenced;—the compact with Georgia uncompleted with since 1802, now carried into effect, and her soil ready to be freed, as her jurisdiction has been delivered, from the presence and incumbrance of an Indian population. Mississippi and Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, in a word, all the States encumbered with an Indian population have been relieved from that incumbrance; and the Indians themselves have been transferred to new and permanent homes, every way better adapted to the enjoyment of their existence, the preservation of their rights, and the improvement of their condition."

The currency is not ruined! On the contrary SEVENTY-FIVE millions of specie in the country is a spectacle never seen before, and is the barrier of the people against the designs of any banks which may attempt to suspend payments, and to force a dishonored paper currency upon the community. These seventy-five millions are the security of the people against the dangers of a depreciated and inconvertible paper money. Gold, after a disappearance of thirty years is restored to our country. All Europe beholds with admiration the success of our efforts in three years, to supply ourselves with the currency which our Constitution guarantees, and which the example of France and Holland shows to be so easily attainable, and of such incalculable value to industry, commerce, economy and solid wealth. The success of these efforts is styled in the best London papers, not merely a reformation, but a revolution in the currency! a revolution by which our America is now regaining from Europe the gold and silver which she has been sending to them for thirty years past."

Domestic industry is not paralyzed, confidence is not destroyed, factories are not stopped, workmen are not mendicants for bread and employment, credit is not extinguished,—prices have not sunk, grass is not growing in the streets of populous cities, the wharves are not lumbered with decaying vessels, columns of curses rising from the bosoms of a ruined and agonized people, are not ascending to Heaven against the destroyer of a nation's felicity and prosperity. On the contrary, the reverse of all this is true! and true to a degree that

es and bewilders the senses. I know that all is not gold that glitters; that there is a difference between a spacious and a solid prosperity. I know that a part of the present prosperity is apparent only, the effect of an increase of fifty millions of paper money forced into circulation by one thousand banks; but after making due allowance for this fictitious and delusive excess, the real prosperity of the country is still unprecedently and transcendently great. I know that every flow must be followed by its ebb, that every expansion must be followed by its contraction. I know that a revolution in the paper system is inevitable; but I know, also, that these SEVENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER is the bulwark of the country, and will enable every honest bank to meet its liabilities, and every prudent citizen to take care of himself.

Turning to some points in the civil administration of President Jackson, and how much do we not find to admire! The great cause of the Constitution has been vindicated from an imputation of more than forty years' duration. He has demonstrated by the fact itself, that a national bank is not "necessary" to the fiscal operations of the Federal Government, and in that demonstration he has upset the argument of General Hamilton, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and all that ever has been said in favor of the constitutionality of a national bank. All this argument and decision rested upon the single assumption of the "necessity" of that institution to the Federal Government. He has shown it is not "necessary"; that the currency of the Constitution, and especially a gold currency, is all that the Federal Government wants, and that she can get that whenever she pleases. In this single act he has vindicated the Constitution from an unjust imputation, and knocked down under the decision of the Supreme Court the assumed fact on which it rested. He has prepared the way for the reversal of that decision; and it is a question for lawyers to answer, whether the case is not ripe for the application of that writ of most remedial nature, as the Lord Coke calls it, and which was invented lest in any case there should be an oppressive defect of justice! the venerable writ of *audita querela defendantis*, to ascertain the truth of a fact happening since the judgment, and upon the due finding of which the judgment will be vacated. Let the lawyers bring their books, and answer us if there is not a case here presented for the application of that ancient and most remedial writ?

From President Jackson the country has first learned the true theory and practical intent of the Constitution, in giving to the Executive a qualified negative on the legislative power of Congress. Far from being an odious, dangerous, or kingly prerogative, this power, as vested in the President, is nothing but a qualified copy of the famous *veto* power vested in the tribunes of the people among the Romans, and intended to suspend the passage of a law until the people themselves should have time to consider it.

The qualified *veto* of the President destroys nothing; it only delays the passage of a law, and refers it to the people for their consideration and decision. It is the reference of the law, not to a committee of the House, or of the whole House, but to the committee of the whole Union. It is a recommitment of the bill to the People, for them to examine and consider; and it upon this examination they are content to pass it, it will pass at the next session. The delay of a few months is the only effect of a *veto* in a case where the people shall ultimately approve a law; where they do not approve it, the interposition of the *veto* is the barrier which saves them the infliction of a law, the repeal of which might afterwards be almost impossible. The qualified negative is, therefore, a beneficent power, intended, as General Hamilton expressly declares in the *Federalist*, to protect, first, the Executive Department from the encroachments of the Legislative departments; and, secondly, to preserve the people from hasty, dangerous, or criminal legislation on the part of their representatives. This is the design and intention of the *veto* power; and the fear expressed by General Hamilton was that Presidents, so far from exercising it too often, would not exercise it as often as the safety of the people required; that they might lack the moral courage to stake themselves in opposition to a favorite measure of the majority of the two Houses of Congress, and thus deprive the people, in many instances, of their right to pass upon a bill before it becomes a final law. The cases in which President Jackson has exercised the *veto* power have shown the soundness of these observations. No ordinary President would have staked himself against the Bank of the United States, and the two Houses of Congress, in 1832. It required President Jackson to confront the power—to stem the torrent—to stay the progress of the charter, and to refer it to the people for their decision. His moral courage was equal to the crisis. He arrested the charter until it could go to the people, and they have arrested it for ever. Had he not done so, the charter would have become law, and its repeal almost impossible. The people of the whole Union would now have been in the condition of the people of Pennsylvania, bestrode by the monster, in daily conflict with him, and maintaining a doubtful contest for supremacy between the Government of a State, and the directory of a moneyed corporation!

To detail specific acts which adorn the administration of President Jackson, and illustrate the intuitive sagacity of his intellect, the firmness of his mind, his disregard of personal popularity, and his entire devotion to the public good, would be inconsistent with this rapid sketch, intended merely to present general views, and not to detail single actions, however worthy they may be of a splendid page in the volume of history. But how can we pass over the great measure of the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States in the autumn of 1833? that wise, heroic, and masterly measure of prevention, which has rescued an empire from the fangs of a merciless, revengeful, greedy, insatiable, implicable, moneyed power! It is a remark for which I am indebted to the philosophic observation of my most esteemed colleague and friend, (pointing to Dr. Linn,) that, while it requires far greater talent to foresee an evil before it happens, and to arrest it by precautionary measures, than it requires to apply an adequate remedy to the same after it has happened, yet the applause bestowed by the world is always greatest in the latter case. Of this the removal of the public moneys from the Bank of the United States is an eminent instance. The veto of 1831, which arrested the charter which Congress had granted, immediately received the applause and approbation of a majority of the Union, the removal of the deposits, which prevented the bank from forcing a recharter, was disapproved by a large majority of the country, and even of his own friends; yet the *veto* would have been unavailing, and the bank would inevitably have been rechartered, if the deposits had not been removed. The immediate sums of public money bank, if she had retained the possession of it, to have coerced a recharter. Nothing but the removal could have prevented her from extorting a recharter from the sufferings and terrors of the people. If it had not been for that measure, the previous *veto* would have been unavailing; the bank would have been again installed with power, and this entire Federal Government would have been held as an appendage to that bank, and administered according to her directions, and by her domineers. That great measure of prevention, the removal of the deposits, though feebly and faintly supported by friends at first, has expelled the bank from the field, and driven her into abeyance under a State charter. She is not dead, but, holding her capital and stockholders together under a State charter she has taken a position to watch events, and to profit by them. The royal tiger has gone into the jungle! and, crouched on his belly, he awaits the favorable moment for emerging from his cover, and springing on the body of the unsuspecting traveller!

The Treasury order for excluding paper money from the land offices is another wise measure, originating in an enlightened forecast, and preventing great mischiefs. The President foresaw the evils of suffering a thousand streams of paper money, issuing from a thousand different banks, to discharge themselves on the national domain. He foresaw that if these currents were allowed to run their course, that the public lands would be swept away, the Treasury would be filled with irredeemable paper, a vast number of banks must be broken by their folly, and the cry set up that nothing but a national bank could regulate the currency. He stopped the course of these streams of paper; and in so doing, has saved the country from a great calamity, and excited anew the machinations of those whose schemes of gain and mischief have been disappointed, and who had counted on a new edition of panic and pressure, and again saluting Congress with the old story of confidence destroyed, currency ruined, prosperity annihilated, and distress produced, by the tyranny of one man. They began their lugubrious song; but ridicule and contempt have proved too strong for money and insolence; and the panic letter of the ex-president of the denationalized bank, after limping about for a few days, has shrunk from the lash of public scorn, and disappeared from the forum of public debate.

The difficulty with France: what an instance it presents of the superior sagacity of President Jackson over all the common-place politicians who beset and impede his administration at home! That difficulty, inflamed and aggravated by domestic faction, wore, at one time, a portentous aspect: the skill, firmness, elevation of purpose, and manly frankness of the President, avoided the danger, accomplished the object, commanded the admiration of Europe, and retained the friendship of France. He conducted the delicate affair to a successful, and mutually honorable issue. All is amicably and happily terminated, leaving not a wound, nor even a scar, behind—leaving the Frenchman and American on the ground on which they have stood for fifty years, and should forever stand; the ground of friendship, respect, good will, and mutual wishes for the honor, happiness and prosperity of each other.

But why this specification? So beneficent and so glorious has been the administration of this President, that where to begin, and where to end, in the enumeration of great measures, would be the embarrassment of him who has his eulogy to make. He came into office the first of generals; he goes out the first statesman. His civil competitors have shared the fate of his military opponents; and Washington city has been to the American politicians who have assailed him, what New Orleans was to the British Generals who attacked his lines. Repulsed! driven back! discomfited! crushed! has been the fate of all assailants, foreign and domestic, civil and military. At home and abroad, the impress of his genius and of his character is felt. He has impressed upon the age in which he lives the stamp of his arms, of his diplomacy, and of his domestic policy. In a word, so transcendent have been the merits of his administration, that they have operated a miracle upon the minds of his most inveterate opponents. He has expunged their objections to Military Chieftains! He has shown them that they were mistaken; that military men were not the dangerous rulers they had imagined, but

safe and prosperous conductors of the vessel of State. He has changed their fear into love. With visible signs they admit their error, and instead of depreciating they now invoke the reign of Chieftains. They labored hard to procure a military successor to the present incumbent, and if their love goes on increasing at the same rate, the Republic may be put to the expense of periodical wars, to breed a perpetual succession of these chieftains to rule over them and their posterity for ever.

To drop this irony, which the inconsistency of mad opponents has provoked, and to return to the plain delineations of historical painting, the mind instinctively dwells on the vast and unprecedented popularity of this President. Great is the influence, great the power, greater than any man ever before possessed in our America, which he has acquired over the public mind. And how has he acquired it? Not by the arts of intrigue, or the juggling tricks of diplomacy; not by undermining rivals, or sacrificing public interests for the gratification of class or individuals. But he has acquired it, first by the exercise of an intuitive sagacity which, leaving all book learning at an immeasurable distance behind, has always enabled him to adopt the right remedy, at the right time, and to conquer soonest when the men of forms and office thought him most near to ruin and despair. Next, by a moral courage, which knew no fear when the public good beckoned him to go on. Last, and chiefest, he has acquired it by an open honesty of purpose, which knew no concealments; by a straightforwardness of action, which disdained the forms of office, and the arts of intrigue; by a disinterestedness of motive, which knew no selfish or sordid calculation; a devotedness of patriotism, which staked every thing personal on the issue of every measure which the public welfare required him to adopt. By these qualities, and these means, he has acquired his prodigious popularity and his transcendent influence over the public mind; and if there are any who envy that influence and popularity, let them envy, also, and emulate, if they can, the qualities and means by which they were acquired.

Great has been the opposition to President Jackson's administration; greater, perhaps, than ever has been exhibited against any Government, short of actual insurrection and forcible resistance. Revolution has been proclaimed; and every thing has been done that could be expected, to produce revolution. The country has been alarmed, agitated, and convulsed. From the Senate chamber to the vulgar barroom, from one end of the continent to the other, denunciation, agitation, excitement, has been the order of the day. For eight years the President of this Republic has stood upon a volcano, vomiting fire and flames upon him, and threatening the country itself with ruin and desolation, if the people did not expel the usurper, despot, and tyrant, as he was called, from the high place to which the suffrages of millions of freemen had elevated him.

Great is the confidence which he has always reposed in the discernment and equity of the American people. I have been accustomed to see him for many years, and under many discouraging trials; but never saw him doubt, for an instant, the ultimate support of the people. It was my privilege to see him often, and during the most gloomy period of the panic conspiracy, when the whole earth seemed to be in commotion against him, and when many friends were faltering, and stout hearts were quailing, before the raging storm which bank machination, and Senatorial denunciation, had conjured up to overwhelm him. I saw him in the darkest moments of this gloomy period; and never did I see his confidence in the ultimate support of his fellow-citizens, forsake him for an instant. He always said the people would stand by those who stand by them; and nobly have they justified that confidence! That verdict, the voice of millions, which now demands the expurgation of that sentence which the Senate and the bank then pronounced upon him, is the magnificent response of the people's hearts to the implicit confidence which he then reposed in them. But it was not in the people only that he had confidence; there was another, and a far higher Power, to which he constantly looked to save the country, and its defenders, from every danger; and signal events prove that he did not look to that high Power in vain.

Sir, I think it right, in approaching the termination of this great question, to present this faint and rapid sketch of the brilliant, beneficent, and glorious administration of President Jackson. It is not for me to attempt to do justice; it is not for ordinary men to attempt its history. His military life, resplendent with dazzling events, will demand the pen of a nervous writer; his civil administration, replete with scenes which have called into action so many and such various passions of the human heart, and which has given to native sagacity so many victories over practised politicians, will require the profound, luminous and philosophical conceptions of a Livy, a Plutarch, or a Sallust. This history is not to be written in our day. The contemporaries of such events are not the hands to describe them. Time must first do its office, must silence the passions, remove the actors, develop consequences, and canonize all that is sacred to honor, patriotism, and glory. In after ages the historic genius of our America shall produce the writers which the subject demands; men far removed from the contests of this day, who will know how to estimate this great epoch, and how to acquire an immortality for their own names by painting, with a master's hand, the immortal events of the Patriot President's life.

And now, sir, I finish the task which, three years ago, I imposed on myself. Solitary and alone, and amidst the jeers and taunts of my opponents, I put this ball in motion. The people have now taken it up, and rolled it forward, and I am no longer any thing but a unit in the vast mass which now propels it. In the name of the Editor of THE PEOPLE: I demand the expurgation of that sentence which the voice of a few Senators, and the power of their confederate, the Bank of the United States, has caused to be placed on the journal of the Senate, and which the voice of millions of freemen has ordered to be expunged from it.

ON THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE. Paris, February 14, 1837.

N. E. BOUNDARY QUESTION. We have received the Report of the Committee of the Legislature to whom was referred, so much of the Governor's message as relates to our north eastern boundary, accompanied by sundry resolutions, which latter will be found in this week's paper. For the Report which was presented, and undoubtedly drawn up by Mr. Holmes of Alfred, we have not room to day. The principal ground of controversy between the British government and our own is to find the highlands, which divide the waters that flow into the Atlantic ocean from those which flow into the St. Lawrence. The British now contend that flow into the St. Lawrence, and that they are in fact well known to the British. As this is a subject of deep interest to our State we must endeavor to find room for this Report in our next. It is time that this question was settled, and to effect a settlement this State must make it apparent to the general government and to England that we are in earnest about this matter—that we will not tamely yield a portion of our territory nor longer submit to the encroachments and insults of our neighbors.

The Legislature have fixed upon the 23d inst. for the choice of an U. S. Senator.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. In Lincoln District Jonathan Cilley Esq. the democratic candidate is elected by a majority rising two hundred.

In Waldo District there appears to be no choice, the vote stands as follows: for Marshall, Dec. 1715. Morrill, Feb. 565. Anderson, Dec. 217, and 18 scattering. There appears to be little prospect of an election there at present.

In Hancock and Washington we have received but partial returns. Probably no choice.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. Mr. Wise, who has rendered himself conspicuous by his attacks upon and wholesale denunciations of the present administration, at the commencement of the present session of Congress, moved the appointment of a Committee to investigate abuses which he alleged to have been committed by the present administration. The committee was raised and he was placed at its head. At a loss how to proceed or where to look for the abuses he had charged, he pursues a most singular and unprecedented course. He calls on the President and Heads of Departments to come forward and tell of any abuses they have committed. He makes no specific charges, but asks the parties he has denounced to come forward and accuse themselves, and furnish evidence for their own conviction. The whole thing is very hard that he cannot be indulged, and censure the President in strong terms for refusing to indulge him. In this day's paper will be found the Presidents reply to Mr. Wise's invitation. The President asks for specific charges, and says that then he will render all the assistance in his power to expose the crimes and bring the offenders to justice.

HON. JEREMIAH DANA. This gentleman appears to give much trouble to the whig editors and letter writers, and they are unanswering in their attacks upon him. We thank them for the testimony they thus bear of his ability, honesty and fitness for the office, he now holds. They even praise Mr. Ruggles whom they have heretofore denounced, for the purpose of depreciating Mr. Dana. We believe that Mr. Ruggles will feel less grateful for their compliments than Mr. Dana for their censures. The object of each is well understood. We have published Judge Dana's speech on the expunging resolution, and shall give that on the admission of Michigan, in order that our readers may judge for themselves of his talents and capacity.

STATE OF MAINE.

Resolved relative to the North Eastern Boundary.

Resolved, That we view with much solicitude the British usurpations and encroachments on the North Eastern part of the territory of this State.

Resolved, That pretensions so groundless and extravagant indicate a spirit of hostility which we had no reason to expect from a nation with whom we are at peace.

Resolved, That vigilance, resolution, firmness and union on the part of this State, are necessary in this state of the controversy.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized and requested to call on the President of the United States to cause the North Eastern Boundary of this State to be explored and surveyed and monuments erected according to the Treaty of 1783.

Resolved, That the co-operation of Massachusetts be requested.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to endeavor to obtain a speedy adjustment of the controversy.

Resolved, That copies of this report and resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts, the President of the United States, to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Governors of the several States.

The report was accepted, and 10,000 copies of the Report and Resolves ordered to be printed.

From the Eastern Argus.

Another Paper.—Mr. John Edwards, for many years one of the proprietors of the Portland Gazette, has issued a prospectus for a new weekly paper to be published in this city, under the title of *The Orion*. He proposes to make it strictly neutral in politics, and of a high literary character—in short, equal to any paper in this city except the *Argus*.

The federalists have had much to say about a letter addressed by President Jackson to Mr. Wise's Committee. The letter has been published, and the opposition are welcome to all the satisfaction they can gather from it. Immediately after its reception, Mr. Wise submitted a resolution to the Committee, declaring that the President, by this letter, had treated the Committee disrespectfully (!) but it was negatived, six to three.

After referring to the vague charges made against the Heads of Departments, the President says:—

"After the reiterated charges you have made, it was to have been expected that you would have been prepared to reduce them to specifications, and that the Committee would then proceed to investigate the matters alleged. But instead of this you resort to generalities, even more vague than your original accusations, and in open violation of the Constitution and of that well established and wise maxim, 'that all men are presumed to be innocent until proved guilty according to the established rules of Law.' you request myself and the Heads of the Departments to become our own accusers. And this call purports to be founded on the authority of that body in which alone, by the Constitution, the power of impeaching us is vested!—The Heads of Departments may answer such a request as they please; provided they do not withdraw their own time and that of their officers under their direction from the public business to the injury thereof. To that business I shall direct them to devote themselves, in preference to any illegal and unconstitutional call for information, on matter from what source it may come, or however anxious they may be to meet it. For myself, I shall repel all such attempts as an invasion of the principles of justice as well as of the Constitution; and I shall esteem it my sacred duty to the people of the United States to resist them as I would the establishment of a Spanish Inquisition."

If after all the severe accusations contained in the various speeches of yourself and your associates, you are unwilling of your own accord, to bring specific charges, then I request your Committee to call yourself and your associates and every other member of Congress, who has made the general charge of corruption, to testify before God and our country, whether you or they know of any specific corruption or abuse of trust in the Executive Departments, and if so, what it is. If you are able to point to any case where there is the slightest reason to suspect corruption or abuse of trust, no obstacle which I can remove shall be interposed to prevent the fullest scrutiny by all legal means. The offices of all the Departments will be opened to you, and every proper facility furnished for this purpose.

I hope Sir, we shall at last have your charge, and that you will proceed to investigate them, not like an inquisitor, but in the accustomed mode. If you either will not make specific accusations, or if when made you attempt to establish them by making freemen their own accusers, you will not expect me to countenance your proceedings. In the short period which remains of my official duty, I shall endeavour, as I have heretofore endeavored, to fulfill the obligations of that oath of office by which I engaged, "to the best of my ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and for this and other reasons of the most solemn character I shall, on the one hand, cause every possible facility consistent with law and justice to be given to the investigation of specific, tangible charges, and on the other, shall repudiate all attempts to invade the just rights of the Executive Departments and of the individuals composing the same. If after all your clamor you will make no specific charges, or bring no proof of such as shall be made, you and your associates must be regarded by the good people of the United States, as the authors of unfounded calumnies, and the public servants whom you have assailed, will, in the estimation of all honorable men, stand fully acquitted.

In the mean time I cannot but express my astonishment that members of Congress should call for information as to the names of persons to whom contingent monies are paid, and the objects of those payments, when there are six standing Committees under the Seventy-seventh rule of the House of Representatives, whose special duties are to examine annually into all the details of these expenditures in each of the Executive Departments. The like remark is applicable to some other branches of the information sought by you; ample details in respect to which are to be found in the reports laid before Congress, and now on your files, and to which I recommend you to have recourse.

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out cursing them. Mr. ROBBINS of Rhode Island saved himself by obtaining a re-election from a Legislature whose term had expired, and who perpetuated their power by their own vote, after they were condemned by a vote of the people, for the purpose of electing him. This proceeding was sanctioned by a report from Poindexter's committee, supported by the Bank majority of the Senate. Mr. KNIGHT, his colleague, secured his place by the vote of a mutilated Legislature, a full body not being returned; and now that the people have succeeded in getting a full general Assembly, these Senators find themselves the direct antagonists of the constituent body. Connecticut has disposed of her brace of panic Senators. New Jersey has voted Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN into retirement, and Mr. SOUTHWARD into insignificance. Virginia has rejected her contested rights with Messrs. TYLER, TAZE-WELL, and LEIGH. North Carolina has asserted her supremacy over Mr. MANGUM's magnificent dictation. Alabama is relieved from the Calhounery of GABRIEL MOORE. Louisiana has quietly laid Mr. WAGGAMAN on the shelf, and politely, after the fashion of the French, relieved itself of Mr. PORTER's boisterousness. Mississippi is redeemed from the POINDEXTER abomination, and will soon be rid of all its Black sheep. And though last, not least, Ohio has dismissed her panic-maker to solitude. Fifteen condemned Senators in regular succession, certainly may be considered as affording a good lesson to apostasy.

The Expunging Resolutions.—We have devoted several hours to reading the speeches of the opposition members of the Senate, against the passage of the Expunging Resolutions. They are very pretty specimens of bombastic denunciation and federal prophesying, and exhibit in strong colors, the chagrin and mortification with which their authors view the performance of an act of justice to the President, and equally an act of justice to the men who used their "little brief authority" to condemn him without a trial or a hearing. It is a source of pride and pleasure to the democratic party that President Jackson will not go out of office with the condemnatory resolution of what was then a Senate of disappointed aspirants for public favor, unexpunged—that he has lived to see himself righted by the people, in whom his trust has always been, and who have sustained him with a fervor and constancy which nothing but a patriotic devotion to their interests could secure. —Eastern Argus.

A moral and political Reformer should in common estimation, be a man of bold and original views—one who can not only destroy the false and faulty fabric of political association, but who by the might and power of influence can found and form a better. And we hold, it does not derogate from greatness in a political Reformer, to treat calmly and dispassionately—to overcome by strong and persuasive argument, those whom he opposes. To be sure, Luther, Calvin, Milton, and the early Reformers used, what are termed opprobrious epithets, with great power and effect. They lived in a period of comparative darkness, and exhibit in bold relief the faults of their time. They were giants in intellect—lions in the path of evil doers. If the editor of the Bangor Post feels incited by the same mighty spirit, he can better exert it in conformity to the demands of a more refined and cultivated age. We will cheer him on in his assumed march, and not feeling incapacitated to lead in such enterprise, will follow with the whole people at humble and admiring distance. —[Saco Dem.]

Judicial Tenure.—We trust there will be no attempt by the Legislature to suffer the subject of a limitation of the Judicial Tenure to go by default the present session. If there is any question upon which the people of this State feel deeply and strongly, it is this; and they are looking with confidence to the Legislature for a decisive movement towards the repudiation of a system which is at war with every other provision and principle of the Constitution. —Eastern Argus.

The Public Ledger says "We have seen a specimen of the new dollar, lately issued from the mint, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most beautiful coin which we ever beheld. On the face is the figure of Liberty, seated upon a rock supporting with the right hand, a shield, the base of which rests upon the ground, and on the field of which is a scroll, bearing the word Liberty. In the left hand is the cap of Liberty. Her temples are bound with a wreath and her long hair flows upon her shoulders. The figure is beautifully true to nature, and the countenance is expressive of intelligence and dignity."

On the reverse is an eagle on the wing, in the midst of twenty-six stars; the inscription surrounding the whole is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR. The eagle is drawn exactly from nature, and the only eagle on our coins that ever was so drawn. The figure of Liberty was designed by Thomas Sully, Esq. that of the eagle by Titian R. Peal, Esq., and the engraving was executed by Mr. Goddard.

We should have noticed in some other manner the attack on the Speaker of the House, if the following letter had not been received; it should have appeared in our last number.

East. Rep.
Augusta, January 28, 1837.
I have just seen the Portland (weekly) Advertiser of the 24th inst. containing a letter from an Augusta correspondent, signed "a Kennebec," attacking in the most shameful manner

the Speaker of the House of Representatives. With but few exceptions, there is but one opinion here in regard to that letter and its author, who is known to many, and generally supposed to be a member of the House—a heartless, shameless, "good society" wile. This opinion is most unequivocally against the base letter writer; the true object of it, and the circumstances connected with its publication, may afford room for speculation; but the baseness and falsehood of the author, is matter of certainty. Immediately after the appearance of the letter, many leading whigs "washed their hands" from all participation in it, and solemnly protested against its truth and application to the Speaker. The general import of the letter is, that the Speaker is incompetent to discharge the duties of the Chair—that he is "stupid," "blundering," "ignorant," and in announcing the Standing Committee evinced a "strange perversion of judgment, or rather a total want of it." [The Standing Committees were published in this paper several weeks since, and our readers can form their own opinions of the "judgment" evinced in their appointment.] The work of the Committees will tell the true story about them. Now the general opinion here is, that "a Kennebecer" painted his own picture, and not that of the Speaker. It is generally admitted that "a Kennebecer" wants common perception, that he is a stupid, blundering fellow, or else that he has a black heart. The garment he has made fits him to a painful nicety.

True enough the Speaker of the House is a young man, and cannot of course be an old legislator, or as familiar with parliamentary rules as a person who has grown gray in state service; but that he is as deficient in "talents," "genius," and as "ignorant of parliamentary rules" as is asserted by this letter writer, no one who has seen him in the Chair, nor even his bitterest opposing partisan, for a moment believed. It follows that his envious and mean spirit traduced is either a "knave or a fool," and he may hang on either horn of this dilemma, according to his own pleasure.

The Speaker presides with promptness and ability, with ease and impartiality, and has thus far fully realized the warmest expectations of his friends. It has been the determined purpose of some two or three persons to perplex and embarrass, by taking advantage of his supposed inexperience and unacquaintance with the forms and rules of deliberative bodies, but the bitters have usually been bit, the Chair honorably and triumphantly sustained,—the "old unit" have come off second best. The Speaker is equal to his task.

There are several good debaters in the House and a goodly number of working members.—Mr. Holmes, "the last of the Mohicans," still continues to repeat his old anecdotes, state stories, and obscure jests, particularly in the afternoon and evening, when he is mellow and ripe for fun. He is in his dotage, past his prime, and although he has talents and experience which may be turned to good account in his old age, and is still an adroit manager, few respect and no one venerates him—he does not respect himself. Before the session closes, if a convenient opportunity presents itself, he will come out a flaming Van Buren man. He has already intimated as much—he will judge the new administration by its acts. The gods save the republican party from the old traitor! He has turned his coat once, and turned up his nose at the instructions of the people; he has traded for office and in office, and defied the popular will; and now, forsooth, the "hoary old dotard," to use whig language applied to the President, he would court the favor of the people and solicit the smiles of the party he treacherously deserted. Heaven grant that the old coat may not be twice turned, and that no new party may spring into life, with amalgamation inscribed on its banner, and the name of the commander-in-chief written John Holmes.

Removal of the Seat of Government. It was supposed that this question was put at rest in the Legislature a fortnight since, by referring it to the final decision of the people. Not so, however—two weeks too more have been spent upon it, and the House of Lords has refused, yes refused to submit the question to the people. We thought the Senate a republican body, but what inference will the people draw from this aristocratic measure? After consuming four or five thousand dollars of the people's money upon this question, the democratic Senate have concluded that they can't trust it with the people, so the House of Lords decided it themselves. True it was not a party question, but it was a question of principle.—At this time, it is no small risk for any man to record his *Nay* upon any proposed measure giving the people their undoubted right to decide upon questions of interest and importance; it is a political suicide; and if this is not a question of importance, why has so much time been consumed upon it? Have the Legislature trifled away one half of the session? Is the people should and will know it. The subject is one of consequence, and will be investigated.—The people will inquire into it, and ascertain who has delayed business, and for what purpose. They will know who were afraid to trust the people, and why. They will know if members have swerved from duty and principle, and whether they have capacity to discern what duty and principle require of them, and sufficient firmness and integrity of character to resist "malign influence." It is plain enough, that this question should have been at once disposed of, or if that could not be effected, it should have been submitted the proper tribunal, the people. By the years and nays, (let our readers look at them in another column), we are sorry to see that some republicans let the

whigs outstrip them in radical democracy, in voting to submit this question to the People. —East. Rep.

Expansion of water in Freezing.—Though this most useful fluid expands with so great a force by heat, its expansive power is still greater in freezing; for there is nothing in mechanics can resist it. The cause is the diversion from its figure in its fluid state. Water, says Sir Isaac Newton, when pure, is a highly fluid salt, in form composed of minute globular particles; now, now it is a well known fact, that no figure contains so great a quantity within superficies as the globe. Water, in freezing, is diverted from its globular form, and assumes figures composed of planes and angles of various degrees consequently it occupies a greater space which is shown by ice floating, &c.

A short time ago Lieut. Col. Flusser, an officer of Transylvania, being believed to be dead of the cholera at Hermanstadt, in that province, was hastily buried. On examining his effects, a ring of great value was missing, and his servant suspected of having stolen it. The man insisted that his master never took it off his finger, consequently the coffin was taken up in order to ascertain the fact; when, to the horror of those present, it was evident that the Colonel had been buried alive, as the body had been turned on its face, and the flesh of one of his arms had been eaten off.

Supposed Case of Poisoning.—We understand a man named Jesse Brown of Poland, has been arrested under the following circumstances.—About three weeks since his wife was taken violently and suddenly sick, and very soon died.—One of his daughters states that she gave her mother some drink prepared by her father—that her mother drank nearly all of it—she (the daughter) drank the remainder; and it made her sick—in the bottom of the tumbler was a quantity of white powder. About a week since a girl named Bailey, living in Brown's family, and in a state of pregnancy by him, started to return to her father's—before she went Brown gave her some wine made very sweet, and in the bottom of the tumbler from which she drank, she discovered a large quantity of white powder. She was taken sick immediately after she reached her home—and upon her father's suggesting his fears that she had been poisoned, she related the facts we have stated, and a few hours after died. The contents of her stomach, were examined, and poison discovered. Brown is a man about 50 years old; and of an uniformly bad character—he has five or six children.—Eastern Argus.

Twenty-Fourth Congress.

Monday, Feb. 7.—A large number of Abolition petitions were presented by different Senators, and after debate, a motion to receive the same was laid on the table, 31 to 13.

The remainder of the session was occupied by the Land Bill, which was reported with amendments, and ordered to be printed.

The House concurred with the Senate in appointing Wednesday next for the counting of the votes for President and Vice President.

Mr. Adams of Mass. attempted to present a petition signed by twenty-two SLAVES.

Mr. Thompson of S. C. rose to ask the member from Massachusetts to present his petition, or to move its reading. He would then bring himself within a resolution of a personal character, which he held in his hand, [a resolution expelling Mr. Adams from the House.]

A debate of great warmth ensued, during which however, Mr. Adams found no apostle. At length Mr. Thompson modified his resolution, by offering the following as a substitute for it:—

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by an effort to present a petition from slaves, has committed a gross outrage on this House.

Resolved, That the Hon. John Quincy Adams, by attempting to produce the impression on the part of the House that the petition which he had offered was one for the abolition of slavery, when it was not, has trifled with the House.

Resolved, Therefore, that he be brought to the bar of the House, and there examined for the above conduct.

After an animated speech from Mr. Pickens in support of the resolutions,

Mr. Cambreleng announced to the House that the two petitions which had caused so much excitement, were both *hoxes*, got up by the slaveholders in slave holding states, and sent to Mr. Adams. The first petition was got up by some idle young men in Fredericksburg. The second was manufactured here. He heard, early this morning, before Mr. Adams rose, that a petition purporting to be from slaves had been sent to Mr. Adams, praying for the expulsion of him (Mr. Adams) and every other abolitionist, from the House.

Mr. Glasscock and Mr. Lewis contended that this was no excuse. It was still, undoubtedly the intention of the gentleman from Massachusetts to insult the southern members, and trifle with the House.

The House was about to adjourn without deciding the question.

Hebron Academy.

The Spring Term of Instruction in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Monday the sixth day of March next; and youths of both sexes are again invited to try the advantages of this Institution. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

February 8, 1837.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RICHARD KNOX.

late of Jay in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

THOMAS KNOX, 3w27

Jay, January 3, 1837.

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold by virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, on Saturday the eighteenth day of February next at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of the subscriber in Rumford, six ninth parts of the following undivided real estate of Jane B. Knapp, Dorcas P. Knapp, Hiram A. Knapp, Phoebe Knapp, Nathan H. Knapp, and Byron L. Knapp, minor children of Nathan Knapp late of Rumford, deceased, for the benefit of said wards, being lots numbered eight and nine in the first Range of Lots in Mexico, and one Blacksmith Shop and one Churnboard Machine building in Rumford.

PHIBEE KNAPP, Guardian. 3w25

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of small amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LONGER, and much obliged, W. E. GOODNOW, Norway, Feb. 4, 1837.

P. S. Bank will be very thankfully received on the account of LARGE BILLS and notes now due.

Sheriff's Sale.

TAKEN on Execution, and was previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the Eighteenth day of February next, at one o'clock P. M., at Leonard D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid, in said County of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that JAMES DODGE has to the Farm and buildings where he now lives in Number Three, Second Range in said County of Oxford, unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALLEB SPRAGUE, Deft. Shff. Dec. 27, 1836

Wood & Bark wanted!

SUCH of our subscribers as wish to pay for the Democrat in Wood or Bark would confer a favor by drawing it soon, as we are very much in need of it. Jan. 2, 1837.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

On the petition of Eliza Kyes, Guardian of Luther Piken the personal estate of said Spaulditch is to be sold, by the said guardian, to the highest bidder, for a license to sell and convey the whole of the real estate of said Spaulditch, for the payment of said debt, and incidental charges, as by a partial sale the residue would be greatly injured.

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice thereof to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

THOMAS PARTRICK.

late of Portland, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

BENJAMIN WENTWORTH, 3w25

DANIEL BRACKETT.

late of Downfield, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

TIMOTHY HIBSON, 3w25

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

HIRSH CLARK, surviving partner of Cyrus Clark late of Turner in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the partnership estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, there will be sold at Public Vendue so much of the real estate of the late Hezekiah Pike, deceased, with the reversion of the widow's dower if necessary, as will produce the sum of three hundred and sixty-one dollars and fifteen cents to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his decease. Said estate consists of a Lot or piece of land situated in Paris, which will be sold at the Court House in Paris, on Monday the sixth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said land is known by the name of the Cooper Land.

Also, another piece of land situated in the town of Jay in said County, will be sold at the dwelling house of the said Hezekiah Pike, in said town on Wednesday the eighth day of March next, at one o'clock P. M. Said piece of land contains about fifteen acres, and is the westerly part of said lot of land where the widow now lives; also the easterly half of the barn now standing on said farm, also one half of the barn-yard. A more particular description of said property will be given at the time and places of sale.

JOSHUA DUDLEY, Administrator. Paris, Jan. 11, 1837.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-third day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

REUEL WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of Jonathan Goring late of Livermore in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

Wanted Immediately.

BY the subscriber, a first rate Journeyman BLACKSMITH for custom work. One that is master of the business, and can work first or second handed. None other need apply.—Good recommendations will be required. JACOB JACKSON, 21

DR. ASAPH KITTREDGE

has removed from North Paris to Paris-Hill, and may be found at his residence, a few rods east of the Brick School House. Paris, Jan. 2d, 1837. 21

Guardian's Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the minor heirs of Francis Lyford, Jr. late of Livermore in the County of Oxford, deceased, on the twentieth day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., a certain piece or parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Livermore, being the same on which said Francis Lyford, Jr. lived at the time of his decease, and subsequently occupied by Sylvanus B. Stevens.

ENOCH BUNKER, Guardian. 3 24

Buffalo Robes.

JUST received and for sale at the OXFORD BOOKSTORE. W. E. GOODNOW 21

Washington Monument.

CAPT. JOSIAH CUTLER, of Livermore, Oxford County is duly authorized to receive contributions for the Washington National Monument in the State of Maine. PAUL STEVENS, AGENT W. N. M. Society. For Maine.

Important!

TO PERSONS SUFFERING FROM RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS.

To the Editor of the Enquirer.

SIR—On the principle inculcated by the great and good Dr. Franklin, to diffuse as widely as possible every means to mitigate or soothe the afflictions of suffering humanity, I feel it incumbent upon me to make known through the medium of your useful paper, that on reading therein an advertisement of Dr. Jell's Liniment, for the cure of Rheumatism, I was forcibly impressed with a belief that it was calculated to remove the severe Rheumatic Affection to which I had been for seven or eight years subjected, sometimes almost depriving me of the use of my limbs. I accordingly procured a bottle, and before I had used the whole of it, found very sensible relief. This increased my confidence in it, and led me to obtain another bottle, the use of which has completely removed the swellings and pains of my limbs, together with the cramp, and restored them to their wonted vigor. I am respectfully yours, GEORGE TAYLOR, Jr.

Hempstead, L. I., March 24th.

Persons suffering from the above complaint, and in despair of a cure from the failure of the various remedies they have used, are invited to make trial of this long and celebrated medicine, which has in years past cured and relieved, not a few, but doing, thousands who had despaired of relief. Nothing but a fair trial can give an adequate idea of its unrivalled excellence. It is also one of the best applications known for stiffness of the limbs, numbness, sprains, and chilblains. Price 50 cents.

*None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at the Counting Room, No. 39, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Haverhill Streets, near Cornhill Church, Boston; and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 6 copy

A CURE FOR THE ITCH!

HOWEVER INVETERATE in one hour's application, and no danger from taking cold, by using

DUMFRIES' ITCH OINTMENT.

This preparation, for pleurisy, safety, expedition, and certainty, stands unrivalled for the cure of this troublesome complaint. It is so rapid as well as certain in its operation, as to cure this disagreeable disorder most effectually in one hour's application only.

It does not contain the least particle of mercury, or other dangerous ingredients, and may be applied with perfect safety by pregnant females, or to children at the breast. Price 50 cents a box, with simple directions.

DR. RELFE'S

Antibiliary Pills!

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Lassitude, Headache, Costiveness, Pleurisy, Cholera, Bilious Affections, &c.

To comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motion, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS.

The relief is IMMEDIATE, without the least injury to the Teeth. Price 50 cents a box.

DR. RELFE'S VEGETABLE

SPECIFIC.

For SICK HEADACHE, &c. Price 50 cents.

*None are genuine unless signed T. KIDDER, on the wrapper, (sole proprietor and successor to Dr. Conway) by whom they are for sale at his Counting Room, No. 39, Court Street, Boston; and by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him. Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No. 6 copy

Abduction & Caution.

WHEREAS, MARY ANN STEARNS, a minor, three years old, and child of Nathan Stearns, late of Bethel in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, deceased, and lawful ward of the subscriber, was, in the month of August last past, without my knowledge and against my declared will, taken by her mother, assisted by one Daniel Sessions, who were both laboring under the fatal delusions of Mormonism, and has been transported, as I have every reason to believe, to the State of Ohio, to join the family of Mormons there residing; where I consider neither her person, character, nor property safe, I hereby forbid all persons from affording any assistance to my said ward, except it be to relieve her from distress or her imminent return to me, as I am determined to pay no charges or expenses for her support after her said abduction. TIMOTHY CHAPMAN, Bethel, Dec. 23, 1836.

Those publishers of newspapers, who publish the above gratuitously, will confer a favor.

To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives, in
joint session assembled.

THE undersigned, inhabitants of Newry and of the
unincorporated places called Andover-Surplus
West, and Letter A No. 2, in the County of Oxford,
would respectfully represent that the inhabitants of said
Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, have been
for a long time past, laboring under many and
great disadvantages, in consequence of their not belong-
ing to some incorporated town—that, in their opinion,
the said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2,
will not for a great number of years, have a sufficient
number of settlers, to enable or require either of said tracts
of land to be incorporated into a town or towns; and
that the local situation of the present settlements upon
the said tracts of land is such as to make their annexa-
tion to the said town of Newry, both convenient and ex-
pedient.—Wherefore your petitioners pray your honorable
body will annex to the said town of Newry so much
of said Andover-Surplus West, and Letter A No. 2, as
lies west and south of the following described lines viz:
Beginning at the corner of Andover and said Surplus
West line, and thence running North 10 deg. West to
the division line between the Ranges 9 & 10, about three
and half miles; thence North 71 degrees West to the
line of the said Letter A No. 2; thence North 89 degrees
West seven hundred rods to Letter A No. 1, and thence
South 8 degrees West to the corner of said Letter A
No. 1, and said Surplus West, with all the rights, privileges
and immunities of inhabitants, and as in duty bound will
ever pray.

(Signed) JONATHAN BARTLETT, and 43 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

In SENATE, January 25th, 1837.
On the Petition aforesaid, ordered, That the Petition-
ers cause an attested copy of their Petition, with this
Order thereon, to be served on the town Clerk of the
town of Newry, on or before the first day of February
next.—Also, cause the same to be published in the Ox-
ford Democrat, a newspaper published in Paris in the coun-
ty of Oxford, three weeks in succession, the last publi-
cation to be fifteen days at least before the second Mon-
day of March next, that all persons interested, may then
and there appear and show cause, (if any they have),
why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Read and accepted.

Sent down for concurrence.

J. C. TALBOT, President.

In THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Jan. 26th, 1837.

Read and concurred.

H. HAMLIN, Speaker.

A true Copy.—Attest,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Secretary of the Senate.

NEW BOOKS.

A new assortment of ALBION'S, just received at
the Oxford Bookstore.—Also Tinsie Paper, School
Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Violin & Bass Viol Strin-
gs, together with various other articles, at the lowest
prices.—W. E. GOODNOW.

Feb. 4, 1837.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned,
that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust
of a Administrator, on the estate of

RICHARD BODDY,

late of Canton in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving
bond to the said laws, &c. therefore requests all persons who
are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate
payments; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit
the same to

WILLIAM THOMPSON,

Hartford, Jan. 23, 1837.

NOTICE.—Whereas I am under a contract with the

town of Newry to provide for the maintenance
of SAMUEL BODDY, deceased, and his wife, and their children,
and for during the current year; and whereas the
said paupers have left my dwelling house without my
consent, where I have provided all necessary accommo-
dations for their support. This is to forbid all persons
trusting or harboring them on my premises, as I shall pay
no debts of their contracting after this date.

DANIEL FLETCHER.

Buckfield, Feb. 1, 1837.

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of

Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using
a number of feet and inches, and from various other causes, he
has been led to believe that a Truss better adapted to the
wants of that portion of the community that have the
misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and
by the help of a kind of Padlock, which has been used
in the treatment of the Truss, and which is now known
to be the most perfect and easiest to wear; and is a secure
barrier against the escape of the Viscera into the least de-
gree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit
that has been already gained in the last year, where they have
been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been
cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Sur-
geons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general ap-
probation that the Truss has received, the subscriber is con-
fident in every direction from this place, the subscriber can,
with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing
that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places where
they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is
their use.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority,
and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss,
to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the
number of feet and inches, and measure round, and on which
side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his
possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy
the most incredulous, are on file at the subscriber's residence,
Buckfield, Sept. 1836.

ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having been cured, during many
years, by your Trusses for Hernia, for my patients and for
myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Cor-
rect application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting
Spring and Lock, both easier to the wearer, and more likely
to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with
which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all
those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours,
which your excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to
you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would
send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in be-
ing able to send you a statement. In the month of March my
Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some-
what alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see Dr.
Twichell could do any thing to help me. On making my case
known to him, he advised me to go to Buckfield and get one
of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and
thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I
made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight
weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but
the Truss being so long, I kept it on about four weeks
longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it
since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing this season, I was

afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I
was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Pa-
tent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor daily, and found
no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my at-
tack. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, and have since
been able to perform all my usual duties, and have had no re-
currence of the Hernia since.

Buckfield, Vt. Aug. 18. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The Trusses go well, having sold five.

You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection
you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements.
Now, Sir, I am far from objecting to a person making use of my
name of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one
of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely
cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do
not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing
of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in love,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept. 1836. W. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW,

Agent for the State of Maine.

Norway, January 2, 1837.

JUST added at the Oxford Bookstore,—

THE PORTLAND SKETCH BOOK, a New Year's

Gift.

Norway, Jan. 2, 1837.

LITERARY UNION;

LADY'S BOOK

AND

Ladies American Magazine.

The Proprietors of the Lady's Book, grateful for the unceas-

ing patronage which he has received, announces to the Ladies

who have so generously sustained their own "Book," that he

has made new arrangements for their gratification. He

has secured the valuable aid of MRS. SARAH J. HALE, of Bos-

ton, to whose superintendence the literary departments of the

Lady's Book will hereafter be committed. For many years

Mrs. Hale has conducted the American Ladies Magazine, a pe-

riodical of uncommon merit, which will be merged in the La-

dy's Book. Her abilities are familiar to her countrywomen, and

on both sides of the Atlantic she enjoys a high reputation

as one of the most graceful, vigorous, and accomplished of our

female writers.

Under the judicious management of Mrs. Hale, the Lady's

Book will not only maintain the excellent character it has al-

ready acquired, but it is confidently expected that it will be re-

ceived more extensively than ever, and that it will be re-

garded as one of the most valuable and interesting of the

periodicals of the day. It will continue to be, especially

devoted to the superior talents and fine taste of the Ed-

itor, who will give the whole a new impulse; while her own con-

tributions, and those received from her pen, and others, will

be rendered more numerous and more valuable, and will

render it almost entirely original. Amongst others who are ex-

pected to furnish matter for the Book may be mentioned,

Miss Sarah J. Hale, Editor, Mrs. L. H. Sigourney, Mrs.

Ans. Stephens, Mrs. C. M. F. Felt, Mrs. E. F. Felt, Mrs. E. F.

Miss Leslie, Miss H. F. Gould, Miss C. E. Good, Miss L.

H. Merdian, R. S. Mackenzie, L. L. D., Joseph R. Chandler,

Mr. Morton McMichael, Robert T. Conrad, Alexander Dimity,

Mr. A. M. E. Hale, E. Burke Fisher, N. C. Brooks, A.

Wm. E. Burton, W. G. Clark, Joseph C. Neal, B. B.

Thatcher, R. Penn Smith.

The Proprietors of the Lady's Book is determined to use every

means to maintain the superiority which his publication has

obtained. For years he has gone steadily on in the course of

improvement, and he flatters himself that his facilities are such

as to give his work eminent advantages over his competitors.

His very ample subscription list enables him to be liberal in his

expenditures upon it, and whatever can be accomplished in the

course of improvement, he is resolved to effect. Besides the person

al-mentioned as contributors, he has expectations of receiving

original articles from several distinguished female writers

in Europe, and as an independent contributor to his own work,

he is willing to pay for every article adopted by him as suitable

to his publication, as high a rate of remuneration as will be given

by the proprietors of any other periodical in the U. States.

The mechanical portion of the Lady's Book will likewise be

improved. The typography will be rendered more elegant, and

of a better quality. During the year portraits, engraving on

steel, of several eminent ladies will be given; and every second

month a colored plate, illustrating the prevailing fashions, will

be furnished. Original engravings, and illustrations, will be

appended, and the value of the work, will be increased.

And generally, everything will be done that the most im-

portant purpose of making the Lady's Book pre-eminently useful

to patronage can suggest. With the experience he has acquired

in the course of his long career, he is confident that he will be

able to render the Lady's Book a more valuable and interest-

ing publication than ever, and that it will be able to render the

same a more valuable and interesting publication than ever.

The terms of the Lady's Book are Three Dollars per annum,

payable in advance. All orders must be sent to

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100, Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

As the publisher of the Lady's Book is connected with other

publications, he is enabled to give, for the convenience of re-
mittance, the following system of

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Sketch Book, for

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A premium of all the Novels by this celebrated author will be

given to any person furnishing ten subscribers, and the cash, \$50

to the publisher of the Lady's Book, free of postage, and on the

of the Novels for five subscribers, and the cash \$10.

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to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature

to every man's door. That object has been ac-

complished; we have given to books wings, and they have

flown to the remotest parts of our vast continent.

Carrying society to the books, and books to society, is the

primary object of the work. We now propose still further

to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary ban-

quet more than two fold accessible; we gave and shall

continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly

for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume

in the same period for less than four cents a week, and

to add as a piquant seasoning to the dish a few volumes

of shorter literary matter, and a summary of the news

and events of the day. We know by experience and

calculation that we can go still further in the matter of

reduction, but that there is still very much more to be

done in that direction, and that an increasing literary appetite

will be created by the work.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever a great

favorite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be

used in a form for lending and free circulation, and its

price and form will remain the same. But we shall

in the first week of January 1837, issue a huge sheet of

the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on

very superior paper, and filled with the most interesting

and valuable matter, in the form of a new and original

literary enterprise, which will be published in the form of a

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